

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2

THE RIDDLES OF THE WAR

The latest files of the mainland papers contain reports of the shifting of many German army corps from the western theater of war to Poland and Hungary, which come from so many quarters, including official circles at Petrograd that the truth of this movement cannot longer be questioned. If the report be accepted as correct that since the beginning of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's advance on Moscow in the second week of last November something like two hundred thousand German troops have been shipped eastward from Belgium, one more puzzle is added to the confused meaning of the trench deadlock in Flanders and on the Aisne. Two hundred thousand men or five army corps, mean at the very least an entire army. The question military men may well ask is, why should the weakening of the German line to such an extent produce no appreciable effect?

With regard to the numerical strength of the combatants in the west, one of three things must be true: Either the Germans two months ago were equal in strength to the Allies, or inferior or superior. If the Germans were weaker than the Allies, or just even with them, a reduction of the German strength by five army corps should have established an Allied preponderance reflected in the daily bulletins of Allied progress.

Gains have undoubtedly been made, but not on the scale that might be expected by the decline in German strength. Assuming that the Germans two months ago were no stronger than the Allies, the fact that the former could divert two hundred thousand men to the east line and still hold their own in the west argues that the Kaiser's troops are more than a match for the Allies, man to man. But the argument works both ways. If the Germans in the west today, after sending off this large force to Poland, can still hold their own against the Allies, how is it that two months ago, with these two hundred thousand men on the western line they could do no better than they did?

That was the riddle which appeared three months ago when the fall of Antwerp released an army of one hundred and fifty thousand Germans for service in Flanders. To balance that accession of German strength the Allies had only the remnants of the Belgian army and the British marine detachments which made their way with the Belgians from Antwerp to the line of the Yser. The relative increase of the German western force by at least one hundred thousand men seemed to threaten disaster to the Allies. As a matter of fact the Allies were subjected to very hard pressure around Ypres and Neuport but the fact remains that they held their own.

Upon the showing made since the beginning of the German exodus about the middle of November, the Kaiser's men seem to have been the better fighters. The progress of events as a whole indicates that the addition or subtraction of nearly a quarter of a million men makes no appreciable difference.

One statement concerning the relative efficiency of the opposing forces in Flanders and along the Aisne seems to contain a measure of truth. Whatever the case may be with regard to numbers the German superiority in guns has been acknowledged. French warfare has reduced the campaign largely to an artillery duel, and the German advantage in artillery enable them to thin their line without establishing the Allied superiority. But again the question rises: If the German guns can take the place of infantry on the battle line, why were no appreciable gains made by the German guns plus the great infantry masses now sent elsewhere?

There is suggested another answer which goes to the very heart of the future strategy of the war. It may be that if the Germans were willing to pay the price in human lives they could have forged ahead in Flanders. It may be that the Allies could have accomplished the same feat. But neither side seems prepared to take the risk. It was different at the beginning of the war, when no price would have been considered too high for a decisive victory. But decisive victories are not to be had. With the flower of the first line armies badly wasted, with increasing necessity of husbanning forces for a prolonged trial of strength, neither side seems willing to throw in its first line troops which are badly needed to serve as a nucleus for the new recruit armies that must see the war through to the finish.

It is plainly evident that both sides are marking time in the west, and with that the original campaign plan, on the German side, seems to have been radically changed. The original idea was that France must be crushed in order that the Kaiser's armies might have a free hand in dealing with Russia. Today the idea is plainly to crush Russian resistance, or at least the Russian offensive, in order to have a free hand against the Allies in the west. As long as the enemy has to be met on two fronts, Germany cannot afford to be prodigal in lives.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY POLICY

The question is now before the country as to whether the army should be increased. The proposition has given opportunity for the usual hysterics about the "danger of a standing army to liberty," and "the man on horseback" is trotted out and galloped around as a sample of the menace that threatens us.

The fact that the Democratic Secretary of War points out that the proposed increase will only bring the mobile army on the mainland to twice the number of the police force in New York City, might be thought sufficient to at least reduce the danger, but not so!

Any army at all is dangerous, no matter how small; consequently the more army the more danger!

An army is a threat to other nations! At present it is so small that the other nations have not discovered it. Add a few men to it and the other nations might discover that we had an army and then there would be the devil to pay!

Sh-h-h! Don't let any one know that we are even talking about it, or we may so provoke some bloody-minded foreigner that he may insist on an apology!

It is enough to make red blooded American veins turn to chicken gravy, to read the "chicken-hearted drive" with which the country is being deluged.

For a clean cut, straight forward, common-sense analysis of the situation—what an army in a Democracy should be and what should now be done in this connection in the United States, The Advertiser commends its readers to a recent editorial in the New York Outlook, reproduced on page two of today's Advertiser. It has a ring about it that is good to hear.

HILO AND TOURIST TRAVEL

The good book informs us that the prophet said in his wrath, "all men are liars!" But the prophet thought better of it later. Likewise Hilo has said in her wrath, "all Honolulu people are knockers," but it is not so, and when Hilo gets her second wind and thinks it over a little, she will remember that she has some very good friends at this end of the line.

The Promotion Committee has recently expanded into a "take care of the tourist after he is here" phase of its existence, and has some hard working and conscientious men and women who are now devoting themselves to the problem of how to get local Honolulu people, as well as strangers, to go to the other islands, not only on through trips, but to stay over and see some of the marvels and beauties that do not exist on Oahu.

Honolulu and the Promotion Committee will welcome any tourist agent that Hilo may see fit to send here and help him in every possible way; but, before incurring this expense we suggest that Hilo first try out the new dispensation under the Promotion Committee.

We feel sure that the endeavor of the committee to direct the attention of tourists to the other islands will bear fruit at an early date—in fact it is already doing so.

After a reasonable try out, Hilo would still like to establish an independent promotion agency in Honolulu, well and good.

The Advertiser will publish his picture on the front page, write him up in the society columns, mention his arrival and departure among the other notables and set aside the choicest advertising position for an announcement in such vigorous and pointed language that the embattled nations of Europe will pause in their strife and take notice that Hilo is on the map.

Hilo, "here's looking at you." Shake!

BILLY SUNDAY AND HIGH SOCIETY

Philadelphia society women added the Billy Sunday sermon to the list of smart affairs, during the visit of the revivalist to the Quaker City, and it was quite the proper thing to organize Billy Sunday parties. In return, the evangelist "handed it" to the ladies, in generous bunches. Here are a few of the things he told them:

"The most useless woman on earth is the society woman. There are women here, if they would die tonight, would not need a funeral sermon. Put them in a coffin, get to their home, get their jewels and their clothing and put them on their coffin. All they have lived for is shown off in society and all they think their body is for is to be a fashionable frame upon which to hang fashionable garments, and a digestive apparatus with which to gormandise upon all the dainties that a rich husband gives. That is the story of their life. That is all they live for."

"Society demands things that are damnable and hellish and an insult to God."

"Of the modern dance he says: 'It is a damnable, dirty act to stick a ballroom in anybody's house. You wait: I'll rip that dance business from hell to breakfast and back again.'"

"You can't go against God without getting it in the neck."

"The man who turns his back on Christ will go to hell."

"A lot of you women go off to the show and see a lot of girls dancing around without enough clothes on to flag a hand car or make a tail of a kite, and you come back and say you are 'so refreshed.' You come and hear me and say I'm vulgar."

"The church has been killed by dignity. If I was a preacher and was afraid to preach the truth I'd resign and farm for a living. I don't want to be subsidized by a gang of mutts or a dirty bunch."

"We are going crazy trying to boost people into Heaven by culture. Andrew Carnegie can build libraries everywhere and fill the church with college graduates, but that won't prevent it from sinking forty fathoms deep in hell. We need the old time religion and not culture."

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only, February 25, 1915.

BUTTER		POULTRY	
Small demand for Island fancy.		Demand good for fat chickens. Pe-	
Glenwood receipts light. Demand good		king ducks plentiful.	
for tub butter.		Broilers, fat, 5 to 6 lbs., lb., 25 to 27 1/2	
Fancy Island..... 45		Young roosters, lb., 30 to 35	
Island tub..... 30		Hens, good condition, lb., 25	
		Turkeys, lb., 30	
		Ducks, Muscovy, lb., 30	
		Ducks, Peking, lb., 30	
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz., 5.00	
		Geese (none in market).	

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, String, green, lb., .03	Peanuts, large, lb., .03
Beans, String, Wax, lb., .03 1/2	Peanuts, small, lb., .04
Beans, Lima, in pod, .03 1/2	Onions, Portuguese, bunch, .04
Beans, Dry..... 4.00	Green Peppers, Bell, lb., .05
Maui Red, per cwt., 3.00	Green Peppers, Chili, lb., .05
Calico, per cwt., 4.25	Potatoes, Island Irish, new, .01 1/2 to .02 1/2
Small Whites, per cwt., 4.50	Eggplant, doz., .10
Dried Peas, per cwt., .30	Pumpkin, lb., .01 1/2 to .01 3/4
Beets, per dozen bunches, .02	Sweet potatoes, native varieties, per cwt. (plentiful), .75 to .85
Carrots, dozen bunches, .30	Taro, wet land variety, 1.10
Corn, Sweet, 100 ears, 2.00 to 2.25	Taro, bunch, .15
Corn, Haw. small y.w., 38.00 to 40.00	Tomatoes, lb., .04 to .05
Corn, Haw. large y.w., 36.00 to 38.00	Green Peas, lb., .05 to .10
Cucumber, doz., 30 to 35	

FRUITS	
Alligator Pears (none in market)	Limes, per 100, No. 1 (in 50's), 5.00 to 1.00
Bananas, Chinese, bunch, .35 to .50	Pineapples, doz., 4.00 to .50
Bananas, cooking, bunch, .75 to 1.00	Strawberries, lb. (scarce), .25
Breadfruit, doz., 30 to .50	Watermelons (none in market), .25
Figs, per 100, .75	Pohua, lb. (slow sale), .04 to .10
Grapes, Isabella, lb., .09 to .10	Papayas, lb., .01 1/2
Oranges, Haw. (none in market).	

LIVESTOCK	
Beef cattle and sheep are not bought by dressed weight.	
at live weights. They are taken by the	
meat companies, dressed and paid for	
Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb., 11 to 11 1/2	
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb., 10 to 11	

HIDES, Wet Salted	
Good demand for hides.	
Kips, lb., 14 1/2	
Sheepskins, each, 10 to 15	
Goatskins, white, each, 10 to 30	

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb., 11 to 12	Mutton, lb., 11 to 12
Veal, lb., 12 to 13	Pork, lb., 16 to 17

FEED	
The following are quotations on feed	
Oats, ton, 43.00	
Wheat, ton, 57.00 to 58.00	
Middlings, ton, 43.00 to 45.00	
Hay, Wheat, ton, 23.00 to 28.00	
Hay, Alfalfa, ton, 28.00	
Barley, ton, 38.50	
Alfalfa Meal, ton, 32.00	
Brass, ton, 37.00	

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 3 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division when and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of this Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1287. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address U. S. E. S.

A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

ROOSEVELT ON THE COLUMBIA TREATY.

Taking his pen in hand, Theodore Roosevelt, in an article in the current Metropolitan Magazine, demonstrates to the satisfaction of whoever reads that he has lost neither his punch nor his vocabulary. "The Panama Blackmail Treaty," the subject of his article, is the text upon which he hangs his extremely frank opinion of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and the administration treaty which proposes to pay the Republic of Panama \$25,000,000 as an indemnity for the United States' share in the Panama revolution. Such a payment will be the handing over of belated blackmail, says the ex-President, and an admission to the world that America acted wrongfully in the acquisition of the Canal Zone from Panama.

Mr. Roosevelt reviews in detail the history of the attempt to negotiate a treaty with Columbia, the attempt on the part of the Columbia dictator to secure a payment both from the United States and from the French company, the attempt to sell the canal rights to Great Britain, the final Panamanian revolution and the part played therein by the American navy. As a result of the participation of the United States, says the writer, there has been a record period of peace on the Isthmus. "This administration pretends to be for 'peace,'" he writes. "My course has brought twelve years of absolute peace," and any other course would have plunged it into bloodshed. The Administration stands for a make-believe peace of cowardice. I stand for what I then secured: the real and lasting peace of honor and justice."

The Rough Rider argues that the payment to Columbia of the amount stipulated in the treaty is an acknowledgement that the United States has no legal right on the Canal Zone, and if so, the only honorable course is for the United States to draw out, abandoning the canal and the sovereignty of the strip.

In the conclusion of his lengthy article, Mr. Roosevelt compares the attitude of the Wilson administration towards Columbia and towards Belgium, saying:

The Columbians and their American associates who demand and desire the \$25,000,000 have no possible title to it, and only harm and damage would come from paying it to them. But if there is a desire at this time to have the United States pay \$25,000,000 to somebody, Belgium offers the chance. The United States government has signally failed to take action on behalf of Belgium when the Hague conventions, to which the United States was a signatory power, were violated at Belgium's expense. During that last century no civilized power guilty of wrong has suffered such a dreadful fate as has befallen Belgium. Belgium had not the smallest responsibility for the disaster that has overwhelmed it. The United States has been devoted to its duty, has signally failed to stand for international righteousness and international peace in the course it has pursued with reference to the wrongs of Belgium. The action of the present administration, both in internal affairs and as regards Mexico, has caused much loss and suffering to multitudes of American citizens. But if at this time we are able to extend moneyed aid to outsiders, we should certainly extend it to the Belgian people. If the administration thinks that the United States can now afford to give \$25,000,000 to any outsiders, then by all means let the \$25,000,000 be given, not for the benefit of foreign politicians who have sought to blackmail us and have failed, but for the benefit of the men, and specially of the women and the children, who have suffered so terribly in the gallant little country of Belgium.

THE MILK INSPECTOR MUDDLE

Milk inspection in Honolulu ought to be under one authority, both for reasons of efficiency and economy, and for both reasons the experts under the Territorial Bureau of Animal Industry should have the control.

They have already made a world record in stamping out bovine tuberculosis in Honolulu, and it looks as though the county authorities were paying more attention to politics and jobs than efficiency and the public health when they divide the responsibility and increase the expense by appointing a county officer to perform the same duties that are already being attended to by the territorial officers.

The Advertiser hopes, however, that the Board of Agriculture will think better of its suggestion that it will drop milk inspection if the county authorities "bail in." There is too much involved to make this advisable, and the legislature is near and may remedy the situation by amending the law and consolidating the responsibility.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The war has lapsed again into the satisfactory stage where every army is able to repulse every other army with great slaughter.

The new civil service commission is one which should give general satisfaction to the community.

What will Wilson do if Huerta should come back? He might get that delayed apology to the Flag, anyhow.

Mayor Lane has offered the use of the official mayoral auto to the Promotion Committee, for the purpose of showing distinguished visitors about. This is a good scheme. In fact it is the very first justification that has appeared for the justification of this expenditure.

As the day for the opening of the San Francisco Fair approaches, the people of Hawaii are getting curious to know just what return is to come for the hundred thousand dollars invested. From the original plans so much has been taken away that there appears to be danger of the Hawaiian exhibit becoming lost in the shuffle. About all that Hawaii can hope for now is to make up in hustling and publicity for her lack of size, and to do that it is necessary to have a hustling publicity man on the ground.

If the "Big Four" combination among the supervisors can do nothing more worthy of praise than split up the engineering departments of the government, for the sake of duplicating offices, the sooner it is split up itself the better. Why should there be any "combinations"? Is not each supervisor big enough and broad enough to judge each question on its merits as it comes up? For the sake of Honolulu, gentlemen, show some class.

The unanimity of the supervisors regarding the appointment of Brother Lot as milk inspector, over the protests of the board of agriculture and forestry, may make it easier for Lot to get his monthly salary, but it is not impressing the average man with any great degree of pride in the administration.

The Governor says that he is going to drive home the truths in his message to the legislature by reading it to the members in person. This is an excellent plan, because by reading it himself the Governor may be able to make plain whatever it is he has to say. The average communication from Our Governor reads about as understandingly backwards as frontwards and is inclined to stump the ordinary peruser.

There may be some differences of opinion regarding the best manner in which some of the carnival events should be financed, staged and managed, but harping on these differences is not going to produce a carnival. The various committees are doing their best and each committee is doing well. The duty of the rest of the community is to get in and help. Curstone critics are neither helping on the preliminary work nor adding anything to make the carnival the success it is going to be. Forget it all and boost.

TERRITORY LOSES IN SUPREME COURT

Bonding Company Obtains Reversal Of Lower Court Decision in Freisell Case

Former Circuit Judge William J. Robinson was reversed by the supreme court in an opinion handed down yesterday in the case of the Territory of Hawaii, by J. W. Caldwell, then superintendent of public works, against the Pacific Coast Casualty Company. The action was one to recover on a bond given by the surety company to assure the faithful performance of a contract entered into between the Territory and Frank Freisell, the latter contracting to lay certain water mains in Palolo Valley.

Freisell failed to live up to his contract, and when he left Honolulu hurriedly the then superintendent stepped in and finished the work, and claimed from the bonding company the charge incidental to the undertaking. The circuit court found for the Territory, but the finding is now reversed by the supreme court, which says:

"In view of our conclusion that the Territory has no right to maintain this action, we do not find it necessary to discuss the application of the doctrine of strictissimi juris as applied to compensated sureties on a bond, or whether the surety in this case was released from all liability under the bond by reason of certain alleged alterations in the work and extensions of time granted to the contractor without notice to or the consent of the surety."

"It results from what has been said that the judgment of the circuit court was erroneous and should be reversed. It is also ordered, and judgment will be entered in this court for the plaintiff in error (defendant below)."

The opinion of the court, covering ten pages with the syllabus, was written by Justice E. M. Watson, and is concurred in by Chief Justice Robinson and Circuit Judge Ashford, the latter sitting in place of Justice Quarles, disqualified in this case.

PAVAO ACQUITTED OF SERIOUS CHARGE

Previousness of Complaining Witness Point of Lengthy Argument to Jury

Manuel M. Pavao, charged with a statutory offense, was found not guilty by a jury in the federal court yesterday three minutes after the jury took the case into consideration for a decision. The man, who stood two trials on this charge, broke down and wept like a child when Judge Dele ordered him discharged.

A deaf and dumb girl figured in this case. In the former and the present trial the defense attempted cast suspicion on another man. In the first trial the jury was out six hours and then reported a disagreement. The case which resulted in the freeing of the defendant yesterday was on trial since Wednesday of last week. All of yesterday morning's session was taken up with argument and instructions to the jury.

Witness Was Too Previous
An incident which the defendant's attorney, Alexander D. Larnach, dwelt upon at length in his argument yesterday to the jury was the reply given by the deaf and dumb girl to a question while on the witness stand one day last week.

Through her mother, who besides being a witness against Pavao acted also as her daughter's interpreter, the alleged victim of Pavao's amorous trenchery, was asked the baby's name.

"The father," said Pavao, "wrote the girl on a slip of paper."

"The witness is answering another question, your Honor," dryly remarked J. Wesley Thompson, assistant district attorney, who was prosecuting.

The following was the jury which acquitted Pavao yesterday:

Rudolph J. Buckley (foreman), Arthur E. Thayer, Ward H. Grace, H. R. Wells, Joseph M. Irwin, Charles S. Desky, E. O. White, Samuel O. Peck, Samuel J. Lyle, Paul H. Bartels, Joaquim Souza and Robert Horner.

CANADA WILL PAY LARGE INDEMNITIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, February 2.—The negotiations between the United States and Canada regarding the offer of the Canadian government to pay an indemnity for the shooting of two American duck hunters by Canadian border guards a few weeks ago, were concluded yesterday.

Canada agrees to pay an indemnity of \$10,000 to the family of Walter Smith, who was killed, and to pay \$5000 to Charles Dornch, who was wounded, and in addition to pay the cost of all legal expenses incurred in the case.

Birger Thorstensen, a seaman, born in Moss, Norway, December 25, 1892, filed his declaration of intention in the office of the clerk of the federal court yesterday.